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PAUL ROBESON

In an interview by Ramnath Sanghvi and published in Blitz, Indian weekly which regularly follows the Moscow Communist line, he stated among other things:

"If they'd lynched the little children at Little Rock, Negro people would have done all they could--everything."

"....It has been very bad--all along the way. They killed 100 million of my people, bringing them from Africa as slaves to build the prosperity of the United States and the West Indies...."

(Blitz, Bombay, August 18, 1958)

Telegram from Paul Robeson; London, to AAFU, Accra, Ghana: Warmest greetings to you all. Deeply disappointed to miss this historic conference. Previous and unbreakable commitments hold me here. Soon however hope to greet you on the soil of my beloved Africa. My wife Kalanda will bring you my sincerest and heartfelt wishes for all success in your deliberations and plans for the glorious future of the African peoples. All my best.

(The Worker, New York, January 18, 1959)

In an interview printed in a British newspaper, Robeson stated among other things:

"I feel myself an old and firm friend of the Soviet people."

In answer to the question "What's the greatest compliment anyone ever been paid?", Robeson replied "When I received two prizes as a friend of humanity--a prize from the World Peace Council and the Lenin Prize from the Soviet Union...."

(Dunfermline Post, Dunfermline, Scotland, November 16, 1958)

In an interview carried in a Hungarian newspaper he said:

"I was a prisoner in my own country for ten years. They did not let me out of the country; they prevented me from meeting with the soldiers of the European peace movement....Now I arrived here unexpectedly, only for a brief period, but I will come back again. Next week for a few hours, in the fall for a few days, and in the spring for a 4-5 week concert tour. I will come back despite the fact that my passport says 'Not valid for Hungary.' This passport is also not valid for the Chinese People's Republic. Now I am here, and I will be here often, and by March I will visit China. It is my intention to spend 6 months of the year in the socialist camp countries from now on."

(Eti Hirtlap, Budapest, August 21, 1959)

ESLANDA ROBESON

An interview with Mrs. Robeson, printed in Blitz, contained the following information concerning the AAPC at Accra, Ghana.

American Bid to Scuttle Conference

One curious aspect of the conference was the interest shown in it by the Americans. There were more American Whites there than from any other country. They formed a group of more than 30. Some came as observers, some as fraternal delegates--but with not more than five or six Negroes among them!

They were, in Eslanda's opinion, unofficial representatives of the U.S. State Department. They took it upon themselves to "explain" American foreign policy and, on every issue, they voted against the African line. They tried to get an unqualified resolution on non-violence, a so-called "gradual approach" towards independence, supported a very vocal anti-Nkrumah group from Ghana, and tried to set Nasser and Nkrumah against each other.

American Negro and African Liberty

"Yes," she said, "the question of Africa is one of colonialism and the American Negro too is held in a colonial position. Its solution in Africa is bound to have repercussions in America. The leader of the Ghana Delegation to the United Nations had said in his maiden speech that his country's independence would actively help the American Negroes. Our people are very conscious of the relationship and a large number of them are pouring into Ghana to work.

"Many of our people in New York crowd into public benches at the UN just to see the African delegates sitting there on equal terms with the White nations. Even American Whites are being affected. They dare not behave towards Negroes as they used to because they must be sure if it is an Ambassador or a hall porter they are talking to!"

(Blitz, Bombay, December 27, 1958)

In an article by Eslamda Rebeson printed in Alits, the following statements, among others, were made:

"....The white western colonial people are the minority, and always have been. However, for centuries they have brain-washed the world's people by arrogantly pretending, and insisting, that they were the majority and the superior, and must therefore rule the world.

"Today, with the profound changes in the orientation of the world from West to East, the white western colonial Europeans can be clearly seen in focus as the small (but powerful and very vocal) minority in the world, and they would do well to behave, respectfully, as the minority. If they are sensible enough to do so, they may find themselves well treated, democratically, as a minority--much more democratically than they, riding high and masquerading as the Majority treated the peoples of Africa and Asia."

(Alits, Bombay, 10 January 1959)

The March (1959) issue of Sovremeny Vostok (Contemporary East), published by Institute of Oriental Studies, USSR Academy of Sciences, contained articles on AIPC Conference at Accra, Ghana by Dr. William DuBois, his wife Shirley Graham and Eleanora Robeson, wife of Paul Robeson. All the writers were highly critical of the AIPC proposal to adopt a policy of non-violence.

(Contemporary East, Moscow, March, 1959)

Anna Louise Strong

Commenting on statements concerning China made by Secretary of State Dulles in a speech in Seattle, Strong said:

"These statements seemed to me so false and so destructive to international understanding that I felt they must be challenged.... As a writer of fact, I laugh at Dulles' nonsense. As a lover of peace, I hate his words.... a man whose thoughts are bound by dull words like "duree" and "consent," and who does not even imagine the ever-renewing individual initiative combined with community planning that today makes the great nationwide drive of the Chinese people and that makes China the wonder of the world."

(Radio Peking, November 18, 1958)

HOLLAND ROBERTS

Holland Roberts, President of the American-Russian Institute of San Francisco; Director of the California Labor School, member of the World Peace Council, said, among other things, at the Bureau meeting of the World Peace Council in Moscow February 1959:

"....Returning to the Soviet Union after eight years absence, I am deeply impressed by the will of the Soviet people for peace. It is apparent everywhere....I feel now as I did at the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw in 1950, and during the following visit of our American delegation to Moscow, Leningrad and Stalingrad that the whole Soviet people know that the road to peace is the highway to a prosperous and happy life and are traveling down it. No one who has experienced as I have the thoughtful care and overflowing hospitality extended to all the delegates to this meeting of 50 nations from all continents can doubt that the Soviet people have a deep abiding passion for peace and that they are moving to build it with every power at their command....We are happy to see the remarkable progress of the Soviet people in moving to the forefront of human progress. Each day that the Soviet satellites revolve and the great Seven Year Plan moves to fulfillment, we know that in the growth of abundance and the advance of scientific achievement we are seeing the consolidation of peace for the whole world...."

At the Stockholm May 1959 meeting of the WPC, he said:

"....We are happy to tell you that we are the largest delegation here since the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw in 1950. We who are here have never stopped fighting for peace throughout the Cold War although most of us were prevented from attending the sessions of the peace movement....the greatest

world movement of all time...for years we have watched the war forces driven back again and again by the people. Foremost among these people who have taken this position, of course, are the resolute and courageous people of the USSR who met with sacrifices the great struggle against Hitler and fascism. We in the U.S. delegation are happy to be associated with the USSR and the great peoples of China, India, Africa and the many nations represented here. The people of America are awakening and beginning to move forward. The American people are raising their voices in a clear demand for an end to the threat of atomic war...to banish the specter of the deadly mushroom cloud that hangs over their cities and steadily by day and by night drops down the deadly poisonous strontium 90 upon the cradles of their sleeping children...Only professional militarists and hate-mongers shout "red!" and rattle sabers and no one among the people supports them...Even these atomic maniacs are forced to couch their propaganda in terms of self-defense. New and stronger forces are now arising to speak out for peace and to warn the common man that he must take his stand against the atomic danger that threatens...the lives of all mankind...the courageous active work of a very small peace group that have been in the forefront of the fight for years is now bearing fruit.... We heard our great American, Dr. DuBois...this great scholar... was arrested for peace activities, imprisoned...brought into Washington, D.C. in chains, this mild, beautiful man, manacled like a common felon...It was his faith and the faith of those of us who stood with him and the people of the world who rallied to his support that made it possible for us to emerge and take our place again before the people of the world...."

(Radio Moscow, May 10, 1954)

Howard Lawton

At the Stockholm WPC meeting in May 1959 he stated:

"I hail this meeting as a manifestation of the growing breadth and strength of the World Movement for Peace....Millions all over the world reject the view that misery is man's fate. They will no longer tolerate the barbarous and backward doctrine that the horrors of war and the threat of total annihilation are man's penalty for being born. It is curious that in an epoch when millions are throwing off the shackles of the past...there are so many intellectuals who cling to the ideology of despair. I regret that the prophets of doom are too influential in my country, but in the United States, as in all other countries, the realistic optimism of the people exposes the hollow platitudes of these bogus thinkers. This congress symbolizes the triumph of hope over fear, and of the future over the past...."

(Radio Moscow May 10, 1959)

Maurice Hyman HALPERIN was dismissed from his position as Professor at Boston University after he invoked the Fifth Amendment rather than reply to questions concerning his Communist connections when appearing before a Congressional investigating committee. HALPERIN was included in a group publicly identified by the Attorney General on 13 November 1953, as having been linked with a group of people who were obtaining data in which the Soviets were interested.

On 28 November 1953 HALPERIN and his wife fled from the United States and entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on the basis of a tourist card good for six months. He was the bearer of United States passport No. 210744.

In 1957, while restrictions on the granting of United States passports to individuals having Communist affiliations were in effect, HALPERIN, who was associated with Alfred K. and Martha David STERN, was the go-between for obtaining foreign passports through clandestine means. After HALPERIN left Mexico on 20 July 1957, HALPERIN received information that he had been expelled from Mexico. Meanwhile, restrictions on the granting of United States passports to individuals having Communist affiliations were removed. HALPERIN applied for and was issued United States passport No. 119071 at Mexico City on 26 August 1958. Accompanied by his wife, HALPERIN fled Mexico via KLM airlines on 13 October 1958 and arrived in Moscow, Russia.